

60,246-116

**REMARKS**

Claim 24 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claims the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Claim 24 has been cancelled.

The Examiner objected to claim 27 as being dependent upon a rejected base claim. The Examiner indicated that claim 27 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form to include the limitations of the base claim 1. Claim 27 has been rewritten in independent form. Applicant has also amended claims 27 and the specification to read as "maleic anhydride."

Claims 1-4, 20, 22, 23, 26 and 28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Bentley in view of Kaneko. Claim 7 stands further rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Bentley in view of Kaneko and further in view of Lindford. Claims 21 and 25 are further rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Bentley in view of Kaneko and further in view of Hayakawa. Bentley discloses a condensing furnace. Kaneko suggests a process including the steps of applying a film to a heat exchanger surface and then applying a coating of silica particles to the film. Lindford suggests a method of producing coated particles. Hayakawa suggests a method of making a surface hydrophilic. The Examiner contends it would be obvious to modify Bentley to incorporate polar particles to improve wettability of the heat exchanger because of Kaneko. The Examiner also contends it would be obvious to coat the silica particles applied to the surface of the heat exchanger of Kaneko because of Lindford. Finally, the Examiner contends that it would be obvious to employ titanium dioxide or a germicide as the polar particulates as taught by Hayakawa.

Applicant is claiming that the plurality of particulates are added to the film and then the film is added to the heat transfer component. Kaneko teaches that the film is first applied to the heat exchanger surface and then the silica particles are applied. If Kaneko and Bentley were truly combined, the combination would suggest first applying the film to a heat transfer component and then adding polar particulates to the film. Applicant's claims require that the polar particulates are added to the film prior to applying the film to the heat exchanger component. There is no suggestion to combine Kaneko and Bentley. The combination does not disclose or suggest Applicant's claims, and Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

60,246-116

The Examiner also states that there is no evidence that there is a difference in the outcome of the process by applying the particulates before or after the step of applying the film. However, Applicant is claiming a method of making a film including a series of steps. Applicant is not claiming the resultant film. There is no suggestion in either reference to apply polar particles to a film and then adding the film to the heat transfer component. Applicant's claims are not obvious.

As the combination of Kaneko and Bentley does not suggest Applicant's claims, the addition of coating the particles because of Lindford or the addition of employing titanium dioxide or a germicide because of Hayakawa also does not suggest Applicant's claims. Applicant's claims are not obvious, and Applicant requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Bentley in view of Kaneko and further in view of McCulloch (United States Patent No. 3,973,510). McCulloch suggests blow coating silica on an adhesive coating. The Examiner contends that blowing the particles on the coating necessarily "press" the particles into the adhesive to cause adhesion. McCulloch does not disclose the step of pressing particles into the adhesive. By employing the step of blowing, the particles would be applied on the adhesive. However, the particles would not necessarily then be pressed into the adhesive after application. Therefore, the combination of Bentley, Kaneko and McCulloch does not disclose the step of pressing particles into an adhesive substance. There is no suggestion in McCulloch to employ the step of pressing after the step of applying, and Applicant's claims are not obvious.

Thus, claims 1-5, 7, 20-23 and 25-28 are in condition for allowance. No additional fees are seen to be required. If any additional fees are due, however, the Commissioner is authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 50-1482, in the name of Carlson, Gaskey & Olds, P.C., for any additional fees or credit the account for any overpayment. Therefore, favorable reconsideration and allowance of this application is respectfully requested.

FAX RECEIVED

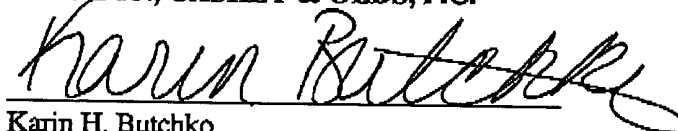
JUL 15 2003

TC 1700

60,246-116

Respectfully Submitted,

CARLSON, GASKEY & OLDS, P.C.



Karin H. Butchko

Registration No. 45,864

Attorneys for Applicant

400 West Maple Road, Suite 350

Birmingham, Michigan 48009

(248) 988-8360

Dated: July 14, 2003

**CERTIFICATE OF FACSIMILE**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Art Unit 1762, After Final, Facsimile No. (703) 872-9311 on this 14<sup>th</sup> day of July 2003.



Karin Butchko

N:\clients\carrier\ip00116\patent\116response2.doc